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## Kabul Times (May 16, 1967, vol. 6, no. 45)

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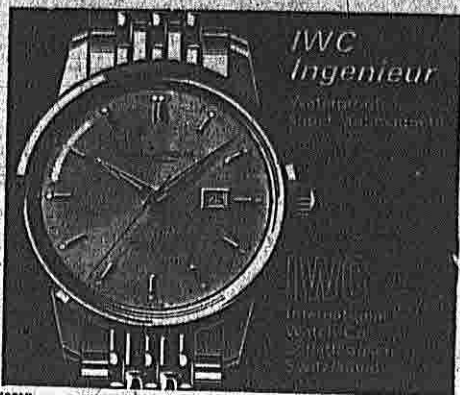
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# THE KABUL TIMES

FOR SHEER  
DELIGHT



Vol. VI, No. 45

KABUL, TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1967 (SAUR 25, 1346 S.H.)

Price Af. 3

## Kennedy Round Negotiators Agree On Tariff Cuts

### Four Year Old Bargaining Between Fifty Nations Ends

GENEVA, May 16, (Reuter).—Kennedy Round negotiators reached agreement here last night on a package deal to slash tariff barriers and other restrictions affecting four-fifths of the world's trade.

The agreement came after four years protracted negotiations—and almost 24 hours after the "final" deadline expired at Sunday midnight.

Announcement of success came after the negotiators from the world's major non-communist industrial powers studied compromise proposals put forward by Eric Wyndham White, head of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

GATT sponsored the complex negotiations, launched on the initiative of the late U.S. President John F. Kennedy, who saw them as a way of reinforcing political ties in the western world.

The original aim of a general 50 per cent tariff cut on all industrial products has not been achieved.

But the wide-ranging accords finally hammered out here will mean a big liberalisation of world trade.

Average cuts in tariffs on industrial goods will probably work out at about 30 per cent.

The cuts in tariffs by the 54 participating countries will apply to tens of thousands of products ranging from canned peaches to cars and should bring down the cost of imported articles to the consumer.

The agreement will benefit exporters who have faced high protective tariff walls on key products—like chemicals in the United States—and will mean stiffer competition for home manufacturers.

This will be the case with Britain's steel industry.

The package deal will also provide a massive world food aid programme in which rich nations will help feed hungry ones by shipping them four and a half million tons of grain a year.

"The results of the Kennedy Round are of a far greater magnitude than those obtained in any previous trade negotiations," Wyndham White said in a statement issued a few minutes before midnight.

It had been estimated that trade in the industrial products on which tariff-cutting concessions had been agreed amounted to some \$40,000 million (about 140,300 million sterling) he said.

Agreements of outstanding importance had been reached on chemicals (Continued on page 4)

## Senators Hear Budget Testimony

KABUL, May 16, (Bakhtar).—The Meshrano Jirgah's Committees on Budgetary and Financial Affairs met yesterday and heard Deputy Communications Minister Eng. Mohammad Azim Geran explain the Ministry's plans and budget.

Kabul University Rector Tourialai Etemadi also answered committee members' questions on matters related to university appropriations.

The Committee on Hearing of Complaints also met to discuss some petitions referred to it.

Article 44 to 48 of the draft law on parliamentary elections were approved at yesterday's session of the Wolesi Jirgah. The House's meeting was presided over by Dr. Abdul Zahir, president of the Wolesi Jirgah.

## US, UK, Japan Welcome Outcome Of Kennedy Round Negotiations

WASHINGTON, May 16, (Reuter).—U.S. administration officials felt that the end results of the Kennedy Round, though only a whittled-down version of the agreement first hoped for, were the best obtainable in the circumstances.

The officials noted that the agreed higher wheat prices represented a U.S. trading gain in the agricultural sector, but they added that a proportion of this advantage would be lost by predicted deficits in the industrial and chemical sectors.

They welcomed as a partial success for the United States the agreement on other states joining a food aid programme, a burden which this country has in the past borne almost alone.

But the Americans had wanted an aid programme double the size of the 4.5 million tons of food on which the Geneva negotiators reportedly agreed.

Contributions of other wealthy nations to the aid project will siphon off some of their domestic wheat production, thus opening up their markets for imports of U.S. grain.

Recent last ditch struggles at Geneva to stave off a collapse of the four-year-old negotiations clearly prepared administration officials for last night's results. There were few

expressions of surprise here.

In London, Britain warmly welcomed the successful conclusion of the Kennedy Round tariff-cutting talks in Geneva.

Officials said the British government had always been a strong advocate of greater liberalisation of world trade.

They stressed that Britain had repeatedly made clear that it did not want the government's new move to join the European Common Market in any way to delay the conclusion of the Kennedy Round talks.

## Heavy Fighting In Northern Mountain Ridges Of S. Viet.

SAIGON, May 16, (Reuter).—U.S. Marines advancing behind jet strikes and artillery bombardments killed 110 alleged North Vietnamese regulars Sunday as they thrust along mountain ridges in northern Quang Nam province.

A spokesman said the North Vietnamese died in bitter battles during the day as the Marines of the 1st and 5th Regiments continued their sweep.

Advancing east of a ridgeline they cleared enemy positions in a two-day battle which began Friday. The Marines also found the bodies of 73 grey and green-uniformed North Vietnamese troops who died in the earlier fighting, the spokesman said. It brought the North Vietnamese toll to 351 killed in 16 separate actions since the two forces first clashed on May 12, he said.

Up till Friday, the Marines had lost 69 killed and 311 wounded.

East of this battle area, American paratroopers of the 101st Airborne Division recently transferred as reinforcements to the embattled northern provinces lost eight killed and 36 wounded in a clash with a Viet Cong force Sunday.

Helicopters sped overhead to blast the Viet Cong with rockets and machineguns and the guerrillas withdrew after a 90-minute fight. Their casualties were not known.

An American Air Force Super-sabre jet crashed northeast of Saigon Sunday after being hit by ground fire.

A patrolling helicopter saw the pilot parachute out, called up a rescue unit and provided protection until the pilot was picked up.

Two other American planes were downed over North Vietnam Sunday during renewed strikes in the Hanoi and Haiphong areas, a spokesman said.

But the North Vietnam News Agency said army units in North Vietnam Sunday shot down 10 U.S. planes, not seven as it had reported previously.

Two of them were pilotless planes, it said.

In Saigon, a Buddhist nun burned herself to death this morning, a police spokesman said.

The spokesman identified the nun as Phan Thi Mai, 33. She burned herself behind the Tu Nghien nuns' pagoda about two miles from the city centre.

The spokesman could give no reason for the self-immolation.

## De Gaulle To Give View On British Entry Into EEC

PARIS, May 16, (Reuter).—French President Charles de Gaulle was expected today at a press conference to stress the difficulties that must be overcome if Britain's second application to join the European Common Market is to succeed.

The president will define France's attitude towards the British application, made last week after being overwhelmingly approved by the British Parliament.

Judging by a statement to the press by Information Minister Georges Gorse last Wednesday, de Gaulle was likely to express France's interest in the growing movement of public opinion in Britain in favour of linking up with the EEC and was expected to point out that whether Britain gets in to the Common Market depends not specially on France, but on all the six Common Market governments, and on the facts rather than the desires of individual statesmen.

He might point out that it really depends in his view, on the British government rather than on France.

De Gaulle was also expected to refer to Vietnam and the danger of a third world war developing.

DPA reported Indonesian experts figure Indonesia will suffer an annual loss of thirty-five million dollars with imposition of the European Common Market (EEC) new external tariffs effective July 1.

Subagio Reksodipuro said Indonesian exports to the EEC accounted for half of the value of annual exports.

Last week acting Indonesian president General Suharto warned that Indonesia would divert her exports to socialist countries if the six EEC-member nations did not "heed the fate" of Indonesia's natural products.

## HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

KABUL, May 16, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Akbar Omar, deputy minister of commerce, left Kabul yesterday for Sher Khan Bandar to arrange for the delivery of the wheat purchased from the Soviet Union.

The wheat will be delivered at Sher Khan Bandar.

KABUL, May 16, (Bakhtar).—The philately department of the Ministry of Communications has put out three stamps marking international tourism year.

They are in three denominations: 10, 6, and 2 afghanis. The symbol of tourism, a map of Afghanistan, and the two combined are depicted on the three stamps.

ZARANJ, May 16, (Bakhtar).—An earth dam has been built to protect Kang, in Chakhansoor, from the swollen Helmand River. The Work Corps and contingents from the Kandahar garrison are keeping a 24-hour watch on the dam, but the river is now reported to be subsiding.

CHAGHA SARAI, May 16, (Bakhtar).—The foundation stones of a primary school for boys and a village school for girls were laid in Watapur village in the centre of Kunar province.

The land and funds for the two school buildings were donated by the people of the area.

KANDAHAR, May 16, (Bakhtar).—The Afghan Tourist Organisation president, Abdul Wahab Tarzi, yesterday discussed with Governor Dr. Mohammad Anas, the possibilities of opening a branch of the organisation in Kandahar city.

Tarzi arrived in Kandahar from Herat, where he opened a branch Saturday.

## Farmers Tour Balkh Ag. Farm

MAZARE SHARIF, May 16, (Bakhtar).—Balkh farmers and livestock breeders yesterday toured the regional agricultural research centre in Mazare Sharif.

Dr. Mohammad Nessar Keshawar, governor of Balkh, and Dr. Mohammad Ehsan Rafiq, deputy minister for agriculture in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, were also present.

The centre has a 137 acre experimental farm on which wheat, barley, cotton, and saplings are grown with a view toward developing strains which will mature more quickly, resist rust and smut, and survive water shortages.

Some strains, imported originally from abroad, have been found satisfactory and they are now being produced on a larger scale for distribution to farmers. Now 75 strains of wheat are under study.

Governor Keshawar said the farmers of Balkh are hardworking and dedicated. They constantly want to improve their work and raise production. More agricultural machinery has been purchased and put into operation in Balkh than in most other provinces, he pointed out.

## Life In Hong Kong Back To Normal

HONG KONG, May 16, (Reuter).—Life slowly returned to normal in northeast Kowloon today after several days of violence which evoked a strong Peking protest to Britain over the handling of the leftist agitated disturbances.

Residents in the two-square-mile Sanpokon district near Kaitak airport were going about their daily business as usual after passing another curfew-free day yesterday.

All was quiet during the night except for a few isolated incidents. This was in sharp contrast to the situation on Friday and Saturday nights when youths defied the curfew to stone police parties.

Bloody clashes between police and rioting mobs erupted after police cleared a group of some 100 striking workers picketing a plastic flower factory last Thursday.

## Tension Increases On Syria-Israel Borders

DAMASCUS, May 16, (Combined Services).—Syria in a letter to the president of the Security Council has drawn the attention of the United Nations to the concentration of Israeli forces on her borders.

Troop movements of Israeli forces have been reported by the news agencies.

Similarly, observers have noticed the movement of the United Arab Republic troops going towards north, apparently to be near the borders of Syria in the event of an Israeli mass attack.

Meanwhile, General Mohammad Fawzi, chief of staff of the UAR army, who was sent to Damascus by his government Sunday night, had talks with leading members of the Syrian government yesterday.

General Fawzi brought in his baggage concrete suggestions put forward by the UAR for making a common cause in case any further Israeli aggression broke out, circles in Damascus held.

Fawzi's departure for Syria's capital was preceded by a series of meetings in Egypt's army supreme headquarters.

The UAR is of the opinion that the concentration of Israeli troops massed along the Syrian border has charged a situation in which some blow-up may possibly occur any moment. The UAR is ready, in case of repeated Israeli inroads on Syria, to give effect to the 1966 agreement on mutual defence signed with Syria.

Under the agreement, any act of aggression mounted against one of the signatories to the agreement shall be held as an act of aggression levelled against the other as well. Joint consultations in case of

attack are also stipulated but either party to the agreement is entitled to come to the aid of the victim of aggression even before consultations foreseen have been held.

So far the UAR proposed military assistance either in war planes or in pilots to be stationed in Syria. However, the Syrian government by now seems to feel there is no need for arrangements like those.

Even though Syria might be having enough combat planes available it lacks a sufficient number of trained airmen to fly them, it was believed.

"There is a two-prong pressure brought to bear on Syria by Israel and Jordan within a large-scale manoeuvre carried out by the imperialist forces in the Near East," said President Nasser of the UAR in a message intended for Arab students studying in England yesterday.

In Jerusalem, Israel foreign ministry spokesman said Monday night "there are no concentrations at all in Israel except tourist concentrations."

The spokesman was commenting on a claim by the Damascus regime that Israel is massing troops on their joint border.

"As for specific troop concentrations there are none—neither along the borders with Syria and Lebanon nor anywhere else, as any of the hundreds of thousands who celebrated independence day today could see for himself," the spokesman added.

In Washington, the state department voiced concern Monday over reports of increased tension on the Israeli-Syrian border.

Robert J. McCloskey, department spokesman, said: "We are concerned that there apparently has been increased tension between the two countries and we are—through diplomatic channels—counselling restraint on both sides."

At the United Nations, U.S. Ambassador Arthur Goldberg declared Monday in a statement that the United States strongly supports the efforts of U.N. Secretary-General U Thant "to maintain peace in the Middle East."

"We share his concern about the situation as expressed in his recent statements of May 11th and May 13th and are distressed over reports of increased tension and military preparations," Goldberg said.

He added: "Diplomatic efforts on the part of my government in support of the Secretary-General's appeals are now underway, and we hope the response to his efforts will be positive."

U Thant's two statements last week both expressed his serious concern over recent developments between Israel and Syria. Speaking

## China Lodges "Most Urgent, Strongest" Protest To UK

PEKING, May 16, (Hsinhua, and Reuter).—To Kuei-Po, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, early yesterday morning summoned D.S. Hopson, British charge d'affaires to China, and handed him a statement by the Chinese foreign ministry, which lodges the most urgent and the strongest protest with the British government against the "fascist atrocities committed by the British authorities in Hong Kong against Chinese workers and residents there."

A part of the statement said: "It must be pointed out that the large-scale sanguinary atrocities perpetrated by the British authorities in Hong Kong are the result of long premeditation and are a component part of the British government's scheme of collusion with U.S. imperialism against China."

Reuter adds: China yesterday denounced the Hong Kong authorities' handling of the disorders. It put forward five demands to the British government, including the acceptance by the Hong Kong authorities of all "just demands" raised by Chinese workers and residents.

The Chinese statement is reminiscent of one it issued to the Macao government earlier this year over the way it handled Chinese demonstrations. The Portuguese eventually bowed to all Chinese demands, including the dismissal of senior government officials.

Meanwhile, red guards yelling "crush British imperialism" demonstrated outside the British charge d'affaires' office in Peking early yesterday.

They plastered the walls of the office compound and the neighbouring residence of charge d'affaires Donald Hopson with militant slogans.

## Hailstorm Kills 32 In Northern India

NEW DELHI, May 16, (AP).—A violent hail and windstorm which swept out of the Himalayan foothills has left 32 dead and as many as 350 injured in two northern Indian states.

The storm, which apparently contained winds well in excess of 100 miles an hour, brought considerable destruction across eastern Uttar Pradesh state and famine-stricken Bihar state.

All 11 coaches of a passenger train were derailed by the high wind near Varanasi, in the extreme eastern part of Uttar Pradesh. Twenty passengers were injured and rail services came to a standstill in the area for the remainder of the week-end.

Hardest hit was Kanpur, about 250 miles (402 km) southeast of New Delhi, where at least 25 persons were killed and more than 100 injured. Some parts of the city were still without power or water Monday.



An exhibition of Czechoslovak graphic art work by contemporary Czech artists was opened yesterday in the exhibition hall of the Ministry of Information and Culture. The exhibition will remain open for one week from 2 to 6 p.m. daily.

Information and Culture Minister Mohammad Osman Sidky (left), Kabul's artists, a number of art lovers, officials and members of diplomatic missions were present at the opening ceremonies.

Deputy Minister of Information and Culture Mohammad Najim Arya and Czech Ambassador in Kabul Frantisek Petruzela exchanged speeches on friendly relations between Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia at the inaugural function.

Contd on page 4





## THE KABUL TIMES

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### Food For Thought

Home is heaven and orgies are

vile,

But I like an orgy, once in a

while.

—Ogden Nash

### Results Of Sidky's Paris Visit

The decision of UNESCO to undertake extensive archeological study in Afghanistan, especially of sites from the Kushan period, will help orientologists of this region and the world by revealing facts about the civilisations of Central Asia.

Briefly, the UNESCO seminar, which was attended on behalf of Afghanistan by Minister of Information and Culture Mohammad Osman Sidky and the famous Afghan historian Ahmad Ali Kohzad, arrived at three conclusions. Two were related to the study of the Kushan period and the third to the dissemination of news.

First, it was decided that the Afghan Historical Society should serve as liaison among all organisations conducting studies in archeology of the Kushan period in particular and the region in general.

Second, the Pashto Academy in Kabul was recognised as the centre for study and research of the Pashto language and Pashto literature.

Third, and most important, the Afghan minister found the opportunity to discuss with the United Nations specialised agency some other general matters related to the dissemination of news and information in the country.

The Historical Society of Afghanistan is one of the oldest research institutes in the country. It has been conducting scientific study of Afghanistan's history since its founding more than 30 years ago. As the history of the Kushan period is part of Afghanistan's own history, some highly useful research has already been carried out.

The Pashto Academy has been active for nearly forty years in the study of Pashto, which under the Constitution is one of the two national languages of Afghanistan. The Academy

has published a large number of books on Pashto poetry, literature and history, and its monthly publication, *Kabul Magazine*, has been carrying articles on Pashto literature since it was started in 1931.

The Ministry of Information and Culture has also been active in popularising Pashto and developing the language.

There is no doubt that the decision of UNESCO to accept the Pashto Academy as the centre for Pashto studies is logical. The studies will certainly be of great use to international linguists.

While attending the five-day UNESCO seminar in Paris, Sidky found time to talk with UNESCO officers on plans to survey historical monuments in Afghanistan. Such a survey will undoubtedly be a contribution to the literature and art of the region and the world. Some of our students in Strasbourg and other universities are already studying archeology and methods for preservation of monuments. On their return we can take steps to prepare a catalogue of monuments.

The minister's discussions on dissemination of news apparently covered a wide field. We are hopeful that UNESCO will take due notice of the needs of our country in this. For instance, there is a great need for transistors now in our country. We are making efforts to arrange special radio programmes to educate the people of the countryside.

We are also sure that the coming manuscripts seminar in Kabul in July will be another measure of Afghanistan's rising status in the field of arts and literature in the region.

### Maiwandwal's Address To Deputies On Plan

**Editor's Note:** The following is the first part of the text of the speech delivered by Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal to the Wolesi Jirgah Wednesday, May 3.

I have the honour to present the Third Five Year Plan for consideration by the Wolesi Jirgah in these auspicious days of the rule of His Majesty the benevolent and progressive King, at a time when our dear Afghanistan is entering its second decade of development.

In accordance with the system of mixed and guided economy and the Constitution of the country we consider planning the only means for the speedy development of the economy. The needs of society and the obligations to future generations call for regular and continuous efforts by nations for improvement. Such efforts are especially needed in the developing nations whose peoples have a low standard of living. As experiences have proved, fruitful results are possible within a regular framework. It is on this basis that planning, especially in these countries, has become a reasonable policy.

In pursuance of the above mentioned principle and reliance upon the policy of the government, work on the preparation of the Third Plan began virtually from the beginning of the period of the new government and was completed at the beginning of the new year. The budget for the year 1346, which has been forwarded for consideration to the Meshrano Jirgah, forms a part of the Third Plan. Before I give an outline of the important parts of the Plan, I want to analyse briefly the present situation and the method of preparing the Plan for the respected deputies.

In the past 10 years with the implementation of the first two Five

Year Plans some successes have been achieved by our country. Although during these past 10 years, through publications and speeches, our dear countrymen have been kept informed on the progress achieved, it will not be fruitless to examine briefly the achievements.

The creation of a series of establishments for the infrastructure of the economy forms the outstanding success of the two Plans in the past. Two thousand kilometres of asphalt and concrete motorways connect the important economic areas of the country and also link these areas with those borders which are highly significant for foreign trade. The completion of the modern motorways has shortened distances and decreased transportation costs, which are among factors determining prices of commodities.

Construction of international and local airports, building of a modern river port, provision of more vehicles, regularisation and increase in frequency of international and domestic flights and construction of some workshops to repair vehicles are among other achievements worth mentioning in the transport sector of the economy.

With the establishment of connections between important cities through the channel system and new telegraphic lines and expansion of the automatic telephone systems in the capital and some other important cities, communications in the country improved to a large extent.

In the development of mines and industries, activities were concentrated on survey and search for exploitation of mines, mineral resources; establishment of electrical energy projects and establishment of a limited number of industrial projects. It was as a result of these activities that huge resources

of gas in the northern parts of the country, the Hajigak iron mines with large reserves, and some resources needed for industry in the area near the mines, and some other metal and non-metal mines in other parts of the country were discovered. These mines will play an important role in the future development of Afghanistan.

With the construction of the huge projects for producing electrical energy the relative capacity of energy production has gone up. The mining of coal and salt, due to the increase in the demand of the people and industry has expanded. Production of consumer goods such as textiles, sugar, edible oils, cement, increased considerably.

Work also began on a fertiliser factory and a natural gas cleaning plant and pipelines to transport gas.

Agriculture has also had a share in development. Capital investment has been more on big irrigational projects. The continuation of work in the Helmand Valley, construction of an irrigation network in the Nangarhar valley and the irrigation dam of Sardeh are some of the important works in the agriculture and irrigation sector. A water and soil survey has been undertaken in some areas of the country and projects for some dams and irrigation canals have been prepared. Popularisation of chemical fertilisers, distribution of improved wheat seed, provision of agricultural implements and improvement of farming methods were also undertaken.

As a result of these activities the area under cultivation has increased by 3.7 per cent. Similarly, an increase in the production of wheat, cotton, sugar beets, oilseeds, vegetables and fruits has taken place. But this increase is slower than the rate of the growth of population.

### Rural Centres To Provide Medical Care

Following is the fourth part of the speech delivered by Public Health Minister Kubra Nourzai over Radio Afghanistan April 27th describing her ministry's role in the Third Five Year Plan.

Medical teams and supplies are sent to areas where leprosy occurs at regular intervals. Nevertheless plans are underway for establishment of a leprosy treatment centre in Yakaulang to ensure an organised and sustained effort in wiping out the disease, the incidence of which is limited.

Cholera is one of the contagious diseases which results in international quarantine if cases are discovered. Lack of control may cause severe economic and commercial setbacks to a country. The Ministry of Public Health, aware of this fact, is always prepared to fight this disease when it occurs. Preventive measures are carried out on a regular basis. This contagious disease, as a result of campaigns carried out over many years, is under control now. But nevertheless measures to prevent its incidence are included in the Third Five Year Plan.

A comprehensive vaccination programme against typhoid is included in the work programme of each health centre.

The Public Health programme includes setting up local health centres in rural areas. They will be well equipped and manned and will operate cheaply but effectively in

both curative and preventive medicine. This programme has a special place in the Public Health Ministry's development scheme. A very large proportion of our citizens will be ensured fairly good medical service by these centres.

During each year of the plan a number of new centres will be established in areas where they are needed.

During the next five years some 200 such centres will be opened. The responsibilities of these centres will be as follows:

1. Surveillance in areas where malaria has been eradicated.
2. Extension of simple medical services as the resources of the centre allow.
3. Vaccination against various kinds of diseases.
4. Determination of epidemic and contagious diseases.
5. Informing the provincial public health departments about births and deaths.

The Public Health Ministry considers one of its main responsibilities constantly studying causes and incidence of diseases with special emphasis on epidemics in order to prevent outbreaks and bring under control any that do occur.

In the research and studies programme the Afghan personnel are assisted by experts from the World Health Organisation and the teams sent here by the Federal Republic of Germany.

The studies are not confined to research at medical institutes. Field work is an integral part of the programme.

The various tests performed in different localities are aimed at providing clues as to the manner of acquiring immunity against diseases and effective ways to fight against diseases without exhausting the economic resources.

Projects which will be completed by the Public Ministry in 1346 include hospitals in Baghlan, Faizabad, Sheberghan, Zormat, Jaji, Orgoun, Pule Khumri, Taluqan, Zaranj and Qalai Nau.

Other projects scheduled for completion in subsequent years of the plan period are hospitals in Ghor, Urozgan, Zabul, Laghman, Kunar, Samangan, Kapisa, Khanabad, Yakaulang; health centres in Wardak, a children's hospital in Kabul, a general polyclinic, and a central dental clinic in Kabul, a new maternity house in Kabul, a vaccine production institute, x-ray centre in Ebne Sina hospital, and 14 centres with five beds each to be set up in provinces to serve patients from more remote areas are also included in the Third Plan.

### HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Anis* in an editorial comments on the causes for the slackening of carpet sales in markets abroad.

Some, according to the paper, say it is simply a question of supply and demand. Since demand in international markets has fallen, they argue that supply must also decrease. They also point out that the same reason is the cause for the fall in the price of carpets in the home market.

Of course, in international markets, which at present are confined to New York, Hamburg and London, we are confronted with several competitors who supply both handmade and machine-made carpets, says the paper. In order to come out well in the competition, we must improve the colours, designs and quality of the products we export to foreign markets, says the editorial.

But, asks the paper, since we do not have competitors within the country, why can't our carpets attract more buyers? And why is public trust gradually being lost? The answer depends partially on the supply and demand position and partially on the quality of the products.

With the exception of those made in Daulatabad of Fariab province and Mori Chaq of Herat province, carpets are deteriorating in quality, thus losing the trust of buyers. If we are to rely on rumours, weavers often make use of cotton thread instead of wool in making carpets, says the paper.

The paper hopes that the authorities concerned will take care to improve the quality of carpets in the country and make weavers use the best materials they can.

In another editorial the paper comments on an advertisement which appeared in another paper two days ago.

The advertisement, from the asphalt factory, was for the purchase of 1,400 kharwars of wood to be burnt in the factory. The paper asks why the factory does not burn coal instead of wood, which is expensive and the large-scale demand for which is ruining our greenery.

Yesterday's *Heywad* in an editorial comments on the effects of the Five Year Plans on the life of the people.

After referring to the importance of planning in the country, the paper says that the First Five Year Plan of Afghanistan aimed at implementing several short-term projects which would have a positive effect on improving the life of the people. The Third Five Year Plan, as Prime

Minister Maiwandwal said in his speech to the Wolesi Jirgah the other day, envisions overall development in all fields of national life.

The paper says that the shortage of wheat will be met to a major extent in the Third Five Year Plan period.

The Peking *People's* daily said in an editorial that the Soviet leaders are "pure and simple flunkies and accomplices of imperialism."

The editorial was entitled "China and Albania will fight together forever."

The semi-official Iraqi newspaper *Al Jumhuriya* urged Arab countries to take vigorous steps against Ethiopia following the dismissal of the Arab League representative in Addis Ababa.

The Hanoi paper, *Nhan Dan* described police action against demonstrators in Hong Kong as "provocation against the people throughout China."

Commenting on the disturbance in the British colony, the official North Vietnamese paper said the authorities in Hong Kong not only repressed the workers protesting against their employers, but also children.

"This colonialist act brazenly trampled upon the interests of the Chinese people in Hong Kong and constituted an insolent provocation against the people throughout China," it said.

*Tu Kung Pao* of Hong Kong blamed the British authorities for the "deteriorating situation" on the island.

Reviewing three days of violence, the communist paper said in an editorial, "Teargas shells were fired at civilian houses instead of in the streets only. Arrests were made inside buildings instead of in the streets only."

It alleged that when workers' delegations and trade union delegates went to the police station to talk about a labour dispute involving the Hong Kong plastic flower factory, they were detained and beaten up.

Workers and sympathisers who protested outside the factory were "interfered with."

"Aren't the Hong Kong British authorities aware of the possible consequences," the paper asked.

The *Daily Telegraph* of London said the Hong Kong riots were the direct result of a defence policy which creates vacuums in foreign parts and doubts about the withdrawal of British troops.

Attacking what it called the Labour government's "vacuum policy" in defence, an editorial in the paper said Hong Kong had its share of doubts and scares under the policy.

Already a Royal Air Force squadron has been removed, a Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve establishment closed down, and in October the last Royal Navy ships, three minesweepers, will be pulled back to Singapore, the paper said.

The display of "military weakness and poverty" may have "emboldened the pro-Mao rioters last week, who seemed to be acting in imitation of the much more serious riots in Portuguese Macao."

The *Guardian* said: "Hong Kong is not Macao. Not only is Britain bigger than Portugal and the colony run on an altogether vaster scale, but its present status is highly profitable to China. The colony is almost like a bodily organ necessary for the nourishment of the state; to swallow it would be an amputation, and would be most dangerous."

The paper concluded that though China will try to make the most of such advantages as the present riots give it, "there is no reason yet to suppose it is trying to anticipate 1997 when the major part of Hong Kong territories are due to revert to China."

"The riots are still a police matter rather than a diplomatic incident, and fortunately the police seem to be dealing with them with restraint as well as firmness," the paper said.

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### Looking Back On Ghana Coup Attempt

By Cameron Duodu

Accra rumours after the April coup attempt, in which the hero of last year's anti-Nkrumah plot, Lt. Gen. A. A. Kotoka, was killed, were that the Ewe—to which tribe the General belonged and which provides many officers and artisans—would avenge the General's death in a pogrom reminiscent of the worst day of the Nigerian crisis.

The Chairman of the National Liberation Council, Lt. Gen. Ankrah, squashed these stories. He called the deaths of three Ewe officers in the attempted coup a "coincidence."

Many who took part in the attempted coup, said the General, were Ewe. It was "untrue" and "wicked" to say that the coup was aimed at Ewe and Ga by Ashanti and Fanti.

Gen. Ankrah gave the first clear indication of the motive for the coup by announcing that "a master plan" had been "seized."

In this, he said, it was proposed to murder all eight members of the National Liberation Council as well as all senior army officers from lieutenant-colonel upwards.

Only one lieutenant-colonel—Assasie, named leader of the new junta to replace the N.L.C.—would have been spared to act as "shepherd of the sheep."

The desire of the junior officers to enjoy such quick promotions as their seniors have obtained emphasises the dangers of an army becoming too heavy after a popular coup d'etat such as that against Nkrumah.

Kotoka, for instance, was only a colonel when he led the coup. His brigade major has now become a brigadier.

But many second lieutenants are still struggling to get another pip on the shoulder. No one in civilian clothes begrudges the senior officers' their promotions. Even if they did, it wouldn't matter much. Service rivalries, on the other hand, cannot be, papered over with memories of personal heroism: they're too prone to being settled with bullets.

The ease with which the plotters acted has been another source for puzzlement. Only two lieutenants and 120 men were involved in the "invasion" of Ghana's capital from the provincial town of Ho, 103 miles away.

Yet they seized the radio station, the government headquarters (Christiansborg Castle) and assassinated the General Officer Commanding the Ghana Armed Forces. They were in control for nearly six hours and, from all accounts, might still be in control if they had not run short of ammunition.

General Ankrah has now explained these alarming facts. He said that the Ho squadron of the armoured reconnaissance regiment was on genuine operation and diverted itself in a way that could have suggested it had received fresh instructions.

Furthermore, the Accra reconnaissance squadron was also lined up ready to join its colleagues from Ho and failed to move only because its quartermaster refused

to hand over the key to the ammunition depot. (The quartermaster, Capt. Avevor, was in fact a first cousin of Gen. Kotoka and died being loyal to the General.)

Since the Accra reconnaissance, which in ordinary circumstances would have formed the vanguard of the counter-attack against the rebels, was so obviously inoperative, infantrymen had to be wary in any moves they made against the armoured cars and tanks of the rebel reconnaissance group.

The rebels would have to surrender, however, if they were not reinforced. That was exactly what happened.

Brig. A.A. Afrifa, surviving hero of the anti-Nkrumah coup, was touring Northern Ghana. He took over a battalion and a parachute group immediately after he heard that an officer had, as the Brigadier put it, "taken over and expected me to hand over my head on a silver platter to him."

The Brigadier had 2,000 men—the same number he and Gen. Kotoka brought to capture the capital in 1966—and would have moved down to Accra.

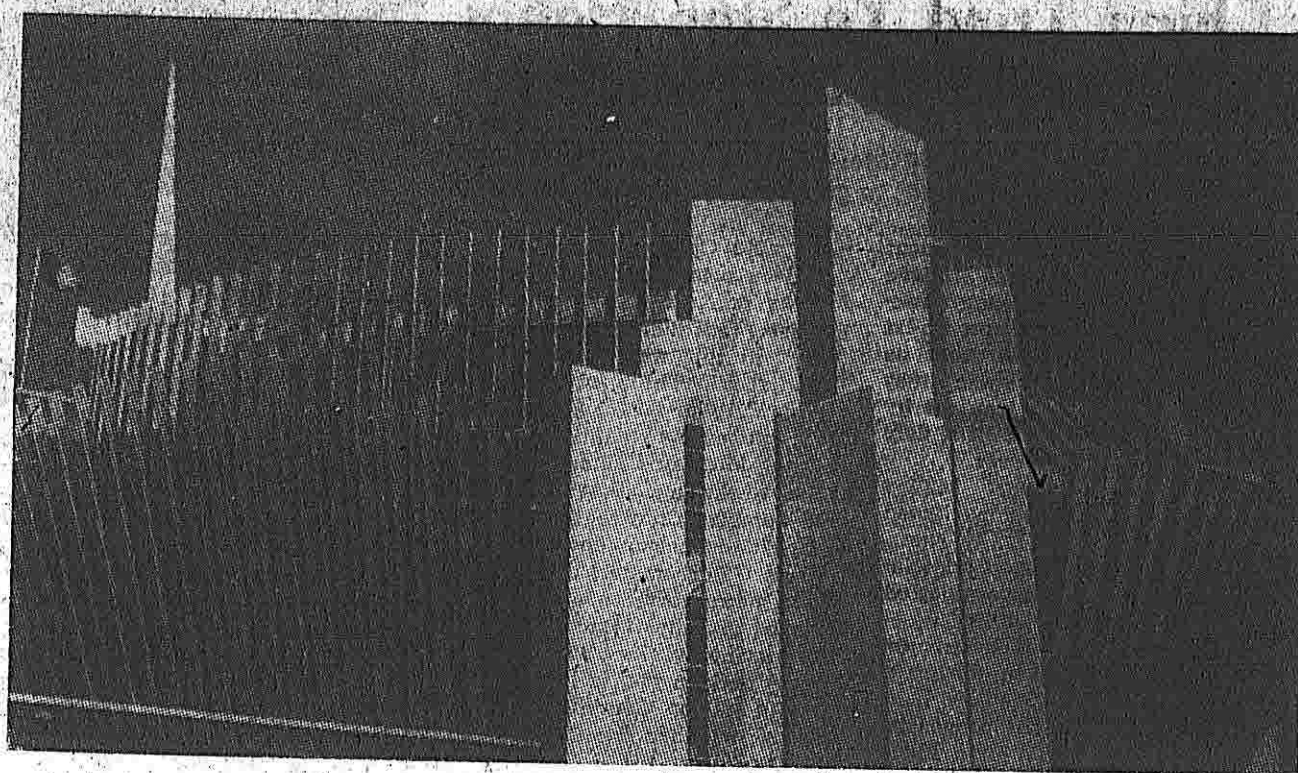
He might have collected other men on the way. Civil war would have broken out. The government forces would have been helped by the citizenry, but with Dr. Nkrumah still in Guinea ready to take advantage of any confusion in Ghana, things would have been anything but settled.

The N.L.C.'s survival will make it aware of the danger of leaving

(Contd on page 4)



Newsp



Expo '67, the international exposition in Montreal, Canada, was opened on April 27, in a special ceremony. Sixty-two countries are participating in the fair. The exhibition, which will last for about a year, is expected to be visited by about 15 million people who will spend about \$240 million. The people of Canada have spent about \$500 million in preparing Expo '67.

The gigantic pavilions at Expo '67 are built to represent the particular architectural taste of each country.

The French pavilion seen here has airy concrete, steel and glass walls which enclose eight exhibition levels devoted to French tradition and invention.

## Dinar's Position Among World's Bankers

The Yugoslav national currency—dinar—in which world bankers were not much interested in the course of the past two decades—recently became a valuable means of payment in European stock exchanges.

The dinar, whose name dates back to the times of the Roman Empire, is now bought at the official exchange rate or very close to it in Zurich, Vienna, Trieste, Paris, Munich and other cities.

When a "package" of measures was adopted in the Federal Parliament within the economic reform, by the end of July of 1965, the already "light" old dinar was devaluated by 66 per cent in relation to the U.S. dollar. True, this was not its first devaluation in postwar years but was made with the purpose to be the last one.

And, the dinar was consolidated in the past 22 months or so, not only in the country but also abroad, in the payment of tourist and some other services. Similar to the French franc, the dinar was denominated in the 100:1 ratio after the devaluation. It turned to the new, "heavier" dinar, with the exchange rate of 120:1 in relation to the U.S. dollar.

After the drastic devaluation made 22 months ago, the dinar is expected to become convertible by 1970 as planned by measures taken within the economic reform.

The aim to ensure 500 million dollars in foreign currency reserves by 1970 can be attained earlier if economic cooperation with other countries is intensified, recently said in this connection the Federal Secretary of Finance, Kiro Gligorov, one of the "fathers" of the economic reform.

In this way, Kiro Gligorov for the first time officially intimated the

possibility of making the dinar convertible earlier than planned on the basis of foreign currency reserves amounting to 500 million dollars. For the time being, foreign currency reserves are smaller but are likely to be raised to the desired level thanks to economic reform measures.

In fact, the transfer from extensive to more intensive production is now in progress. The productivity of labour is growing and employment declining in scope. Production is being modernised and investments reduced, although not yet sufficiently. Finally, the Yugoslav economy is more successful in its inclusion into the world market thanks to cooperation and export.

All these are postulates of the reform. Their achievement became visible last year in larger foreign currency reserves which grew from 121 million dollars in 1965 to 158 million dollars in 1966. These reserves are likely to be enlarged to 200 million dollars this year, although were very small in the years before the economic reform.

As for the consolidation of the dinar in the country, it is indicated by the saving accounts of Yugoslav citizens. Immediately after the reform, as Kiro Gligorov put it—the Yugoslavs had 3.2 billion new dinars on their saving accounts. This figure nearly doubled by the end of this year and amounted to 5.8 billion new dinars.

This is officially considered one of the most convincing indicators showing that the reform already produces its initial results. Naturally, all the aims of the reform are not at hand yet, but are more and more likely to be attained.

Self-managed enterprises, together

with banks which are now directly linked with economy, last year disposed of 87 per cent and the state of 33 per cent of the country's net product. Only a few years ago this ratio was opposite, in favour of the state.

Also enlarged were the total financial resources at the disposal of economic organisations. These resources for investment and depreciation funds amounted to 10,000,000,000 new dinars last year and increased 20 per cent as compared to 1964.

This is a progressive sum which reveals the economic strength and possibilities of Yugoslav economic organisations. Kiro Gligorov said adding that "these data confirm that a 'demarcation line' proclaimed by the economic reform has been preserved in the distribution between economy and the state. As stipulated by the reform, this ratio in distribution should be 70:30 in 1970.

The share of economy and the state in the distribution illustrates, in fact, a most radical turnover in the economic reform. Viewing from the angle of the 70:30 ratio, it can be said that the state, with its machinery, remains only a specific political-administrative service in economy and society, while self-managed enterprises develop to an ever greater extent into the masters of their product.

As President Tito recently said, all this is linked with endeavours to make the national economy more competitive on the world market. In order to ensure higher competitive ability, production growth and broader inclusion into the international division of labour Yugoslavia presently considers modalities for the import of foreign capital.

"A predominant role in the future economic development will be played by the domestic socially-owned resources. Yet, if foreign capital would have a share of five per cent in them, this would be a notable result", Kiro Gligorov said in this connection.

On the other hand, Yugoslavia became a full-fledged member of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in the meantime which helped remove various barriers in her trade with the organisation's member-countries. Moreover, she opened talks with the European Common Market and the European Free Trade Association with the aim of finding ways and means of establishing reasonable economic cooperation and trade with their member-countries.

This is likewise one of the roads of achieving the convertibility of the dinar based on the sound pulse of the national economy.

(TANJUG FEATURE)

## Filipino Foreign Investments Bill Passed By House

The House of Representative last Saturday night passed a bill prescribing incentives and guaranteeing foreign investments in the Philippines.

The measure which was approved after two weeks of debates, grants to all investors the following privileges in addition to basic rights and guarantees provided for in the constitution:

In the case of non-resident investors, the right to repatriate the entire proceeds of the liquidation of an investment in the currency in which the investment was originally made and at the exchange rate prevailing at the time of repatriation.

In the case of non-resident investors, the right to remit earnings from the investment in the currency in which the investment was originally made and at the exchange rate prevailing at the time of remittance.

The right to remit at the exchange rate prevailing at time of remittance such sums as may be necessary to meet payments of interests and principal on foreign loans and foreign obligations.

The right to be free from any expropriations of the investments by the government except for a public purpose and upon payment of just compensation, and the right to remit sums received as such compensation for the expropriated investment in the currency in which the investment was made and at the exchange rate prevailing at the time of remittance.

The right to be free from any requisition of the investment by the government except in the event of war or national emergency and only for the duration thereof.

In the case of foreign nationals, the right to be treated in accordance with the generally accepted principles of international law in respect to the investment seized, attached, or controlled by the government to exclude enemy influence in the event that the Philippines engages in armed conflict with the country of such national.

The right to be protected from infringement, misuse, or misappropriation of patents, trademarks, copyrights, trade names and other proprietary rights.

The bill was certified to Congress by President Ferdinand Marcos as among a number of important measures needed to support the government's economic development programme.

(REUTER)

## Business Review Of The Week

By A Staff Writer

The signing of the agreement on the sale of gas to the Soviet Union is one of our most important achievements. During the past decade of development, as Prime Minister Maiwandwal pointed out in his speech to the Wolesi Jirgah on the Third Five Year Plan, exploration for natural gas in the northern parts of Afghanistan was one of the main objectives of the Second Five Year Plan. After years of hard work, the prospecting department of the Ministry of Mines and Industries succeeded in finding large deposits of natural gas. Although the exact quantity has not been determined, rough estimates put it around 60 billion cubic metres.

The agreement with the Soviet Union has two main features: it specifies the quantity we will export to that country and determines the money we will earn. The \$300,000,000 earned from the sale of gas by 1985 will be a great asset and will help finance some of our development projects.

In addition to providing employment opportunities, the fertiliser plant now under construction in the area will also benefit from the export. Some of the byproducts obtained from the cleaning of gas can be used in the manufacture of chemical fertiliser.

The first installment from the sale of gas is estimated to be around \$6 million this year. The income will rise after the completion of the pipeline and beginning of pumping to the Soviet Union.

The recent floods in Nangarhar, Chakhansoor and Bamian provinces have caused considerable damage to agricultural land. The extent of the damage is still being assessed, but preliminary reports indicate that in the Chakhansoor area alone more than 10,000 acres of land were flooded.

The Minister of Commerce, Dr. Noor Ali, who had gone with the

As recent reports indicate, there has been a slow turn-over from the sale of carpets in West Europe. The Minister, whose visit was in the nature of a fact-finding mission, has reached the conclusion that the current slackness is temporary and sales will pick up within a few months—perhaps by September.

On his visit to some of the West European countries, including Austria, the Minister also held talks on investment from banks in these countries to the newly established Industrial Bank of Afghanistan. Several banks in the Federal Republic of Germany and Britain showed interest in investing some capital in the Bank.

The president of the Bank, Mohammad Aman, also visited these countries last year. In an interview with the Kabul Times Dr. Aman then said that some of these banks will invest more than 48 per cent of the capital of the Bank. Dr. Aman named seven banks in the two countries which showed interest in the Industrial Bank.

The Industrial Bank was established by the government early last year.

The board of directors of the Melma Pal Company, which is responsible for the financing and construction of the International Hotel in Kabul, met yesterday. Work on the hotel will begin shortly. Levelling of the site, near the Baghe Bala restaurant, is progressing at a rapid

pace. The Afghan Construction Company and Woodrow Taylor of England are collaborating in the engineering and construction work.

## PACIFIC BASIN COMMON MARKET

The leaders of the business communities of Australia, New Zealand and Japan, with the United States half committed, have taken the first step along a road which, in Japanese eyes, has its ultimate destination in the formation of a Pacific basin Common Market.

Meeting in Tokyo for the fifth annual conference of the Australia-Japan business cooperation committee, they agreed, with United States and New Zealand participation, on the formation of a Pacific basin economic cooperation committee.

The United States delegates declared themselves in favour of the new body and promised that their recommendations to the United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers would be favourable.

They undertook, too, to argue the cause of the committee to Canadian business leaders who were invited but did not come, apparently because the meeting coincided with the opening of Expo '67, the world fair, in Montreal.

The Pacific committee's task is defined as helping to expand trade and promote tourism, and assisting with the exchange of men and information.

Australian delegates, in the Australian paper on the committee, and again at a press conference afterwards emphasised that, in Australian eyes, anything like a Common Market among countries with such diverse economies as Japan, Canada,

the United States, Australia and New Zealand is out of the question.

Their emphasis was on "practical" and "realistic" immediate steps towards "workable" forms of cooperation between "strictly private enterprises."

They want a survey of Papua-New Guinea made for consideration at the next meeting of the committee, to be held in Canberra.

Another potential field for joint ventures, they consider, is the search for oil in the Pacific.

Shigeo Nagano, president of Japan's second biggest steel company, Fujiwara and Steel, who prepared the Japanese paper on the Pacific committee, was more favourable than the Australians to the idea of a Common Market in the Pacific.

"It is not our immediate intention to create an economic community like that of the European Economic Community (the European Common Market), nor is it our plan immediately to establish a free trade area similar to that of the European Free Trade Area," he declared.

Then, apparently wishing to stress his use of the word "immediate", he went on to observe that "Rome was not built in a day," and that it took ten years to sign the treaty of Rome setting up the Common Market in Europe.

At a press conference later, Nagano expressed the opinion that the Pacific committee fitted in with Japanese foreign policy and added that

an organisation of this scope could not drift away from government policy. "Projects, if they are very large," he explained, "will necessarily involve our governments."

An indication of the long term study behind Japan's interest in the Pacific is found in a paper on the Pacific economic community by Professor Kiyoshi Kojima, the professor of International Economics at Hitotsubashi University.

Professor Koima, who in March visited Australia, New Zealand and North America, favours Pacific community in which Japan, the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand would cooperate to help the developing countries in a general drive for Pacific prosperity.

But he admitted that the impact of an abolition of tariff barriers on New Zealand, Australia and Canada would be severe.

Observers in Tokyo, diplomatic, business and independent, recognise that Japan has to trade. If she cannot expand exchanges with western countries, they say, the alternative could conceivably be the People's Republic of China.

American delegates, who pointed during the conference to the need to avoid becoming a "rich man's club," were attracted by the place given by Professor Kojima to aiding the developing nations.

The way must also be left open for other nations to join eventually, they told their fellow delegates.

(REUTER)

## World Truck Production: Demand For Diesel Power

World truck production—only 1,918,000 in 1952—has now rocketed to 5,000,000 vehicles a year and the world-wide commercial vehicle population has reached the 40,000,000 mark.

Biggest single factor in this rapid growth of commercial vehicles has been the diesel engine. It has enabled operators to expand their fleets and increase business in areas where rising costs were making the operations of gasoline-engined vehicles uneconomical.

The world's largest truck population is in the United States where there are nearly 13,800,000 trucks in use. A major change-over from gasoline to diesel has been taking place there in many categories of vehicles through economic necessity, following the patterns earlier established in Europe.

Second only to the United States in vehicle population is the Soviet Union with an estimated 3,400,000 trucks. Although most of these are fitted with petrol engines, the USSR is showing increasing interest in diesel engines, particularly as optional first equipment in trucks is offered for sale on her export markets.

For some years, Japan has been consolidating her position in the truck field and her presence is being felt by Britain and other European manufacturers in many of the world's markets.

Japan's truck production has

now reached 1,400,000 a year, including 125,000 diesel vehicles. This compares with a mere 96,000 vehicles among them only 7,000 diesels, in 1952.

Although Japan is the second largest producer of diesels in the western world after the U.S., her home market offers an attractive market to rival competitors. Diesel penetration in Japan, now about 11 per cent, has only risen by just over seven per cent since 1952.

The Perkins Engines Group, which has become the world's leading manufacturer of diesel engines since it embarked on a vast post-war international expansion programme, has already obtained a substantial foothold in Japan.

The company, which is supplying many giants of the truck industry with engines in different parts of the world, has a manufacturing agreement with Toyo Kogyo, of Hiroshima, Japan's third largest automotive firm.

The Japanese company is manufacturing a four cylinder Perkins engine for medium-sized delivery vans and trucks. Though this engine has not yet gone into production at Peterborough, the agreement provides for Perkins to obtain its initial requirements from Japan.

Leading U.S. truck manufacturers have also been offering Perkins engines in Europe, India, the Middle East, and South, North and Central America for

a number of years. Often engines are manufactured on the spot, as is the case in Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, France, Spain, Turkey and other countries, and Perkins offers a valuable inducement to big manufacturing customers by its world standardisation policy backed by a global service network.

The Peterborough company, whose world-wide output of diesel compares favourably with the combined production of all U.S. diesel trucks built in the United States.

Statistics published by Britain's Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders show that France has lagged behind West Germany and the United Kingdom in the use of diesels.

Although she has 2,170,000 commercial vehicles in use and an annual truck production exceeding 233,000 including 39,406 diesels, the current diesel penetration is only 18.8 per cent, compared with about 30.4 per cent in the U.K., 39 per cent in West Germany and 36 per cent in Italy.

West Germany's truck production has more than doubled since 1952, and now totals 230,000 including about 95,000 vehicles with diesel engines. The total number of trucks operating in West Germany is around 856,000 and other major overseas truck populations are to be found in Italy (652,000), Brazil (918,000), Argentina (585,000), Denmark (244,000), Hol-

land (250,000), Belgium (245,000), Canada (1,350,000), Australia (873,000), and South Africa (315,000).

In Britain the changeover from gasoline to diesel has been a steady process for many years. Last stronghold of the petrol commercial vehicle is the category under one ton, including tradesman's delivery vans and a wide variety of other small vehicles.

United Kingdom diesel truck production totals about 153,700 a year out of a total of 429,600 vehicles, including small vans. This compares with a 1952 total of 242,000 vehicles, which included only 16,000 diesels.

It is estimated that there are now about 1,570,000 trucks on the roads in Great Britain, with diesels predominating in all categories from three tons upwards.

Britain's truck export, including vehicles in complete or chassis form, have risen sharply from £23,000,000 in 1947 to a current figure of £137,000,000.

Best markets include South Africa (£19,000,000), Australia (£15,000,000), New Zealand (£5,500,000), Denmark (£5,000,000), Malaysia (£4,000,000), Pakistan (£3,000,000), Eire (£3,000,000), and Kenya (£3,000,000).

Nearly £32,000,000-worth of oil engines are currently exported representing 85 per cent of total production. These include vehicle diesel engines valued at about £31,400,000, which over shadows petrol engine exports valued at just over £56,000.

Over 14 per cent of the diesel engines went to the British Commonwealth and another 50 per cent to European countries, including West Germany.

## Australia Boosts Imports From Developing Nations

Australia would admit an extra 5.7 million Australian dollars' worth of goods from developing countries at concessional tariffs, Acting Customs Minister Peter Howson last week told the Australian House of Representatives.

In addition the quota for preferential entry of handmade carpets had been increased from one million to two million dollars (400,000 to 800,000 sterling).

They would be subject to approval by GATT. Howson said some traditional handmade products of cottage industries would be admitted duty free with quota limitations. These products included coconut shellware, handmade lace and articles made from it and filigree metal.

Biggest quota is three million dollars (1,200,000 sterling) for cotton piecegoods of less than six ounces per square yard. Hong Kong is excluded from this quota and also from quotas for toys and funfair equipment.

Another large quota is one million dollars for punched card statistical machinery.

Other goods getting preferential treatment include pottery, cottons, sulphate of ammonia and urea, chocolate confectionery, fishing and hunting equipment, fittings for furniture and baseball gloves.

(REUTER)

## BUSINESS & INDUSTRY



## World News In Brief

MONTREAL, May 16, (Reuter).—The richer countries must open their markets to the goods manufactured by the developing nations, Canadian Prime Minister Lester Pearson said here yesterday.

This was the best way to help the poorer countries to build up their economy, he told the International Chamber of Commerce meeting here.

PRINCETON, New Jersey, May 16, (AP).—Some 1,450 Princeton University students passed up their prepaid dinners Sunday night to raise money for use against the famine in India.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16, (Reuter).—Scores of police armed with truncheons and shotguns fought a two-hour battle last night with 1,000 youths who rampaged through a seaside fairground smashing windows and robbing ticket booths.

TOKYO, May 16, (AP).—The seventh international symposium on space technology and science opened here Monday to discuss space developments and rocket engineering.

NEW DELHI, May 16, (Tanjug). The President of the World Bank, George Woods, who visited India to get to know her economic conditions and, in particular, intentions of her new five-year economic development plan, called on Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Deputy Premier and Finance Minister Morarji Desai and Minister of Plan Asoka Mehta.

### Kennedy Round

(Continued from page 1)  
and steel, two of the most controversial issues in the protracted Kennedy Round.

He said the countries taking part accounted for around 80 per cent of world trade. The negotiations were "the most ambitious attempt ever made to achieve the liberalisation of international trade."

Final agreement was reached after several weeks of day and night bargaining at GATT headquarters here—a stately villa overlooking Lake Geneva—and in scores of conferences at hotels and delegation headquarters all over town.

The negotiations often threatened to break down, particularly over differences between the United States and the Common Market—the two biggest trading groups involved.

But after often heated talks, both sides made concessions on the issues like cereals and chemicals, opening the way to broad agreement to be ratified by contracting parties.

Wyndham White stepped in with his compromise package when negotiators failed to meet their self-imposed deadline.

The basic elements for a grain agreement had been agreed after difficult and intensive negotiations including fixing basic minimum and maximum prices for wheat, the statement said.

The world food aid programme was a major innovation Wyndham White said, and while results on agriculture had been more modest they were nevertheless significant.

An anti-dumping code had also been agreed on.

Some developed countries had offered substantial tariff cuts on tropical products, certain of which were being immediately implemented, he said. But in a number of cases the action fell short of expectations.

### Weather Forecast

Skies throughout the country will be predominantly blue. Yesterday's warmest region was Kandahar with a high of 37C, 98 F.

Thetemperature in Kabul at 10:30 was 23C, 73F.

Yesterday's temperatures:	
Kabul	26C 4C
	79F 39F
Herat	32C 19C
	89F 66F
Jalalabad	35F 61F
N. Salang	7C -3C
	44F 26F
Mazare Sharif	35C 15C
	95F 59F
Gardez	21C 9C
	70F 48F



### ARIANA CINEMA

At 2, 4:30, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m.  
Iranian film *RUSTIC MELODY*

At 2:30, 5, 8 and 10 p.m.  
Iranian film *RUSTIC MELODY*

BONN, May 16, (DPA).—West German Health Minister Frau Kaete Strobel will visit the U.S. on May 21 at the Washington government's invitation, the ministry announced today.

MOSCOW, May 16, (DPA).—Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union have signed an agreement on co-operation in scientific research and technical development, "Tass" reported. The agreement envisages an exchange of experience, information and documentation on planning, financing, guiding science and technology, the agency said.

ROME, May 16, (DPA).—Two stone quarry workers near the Italian town of Ancona were killed by electricity when they were about to wash their hands. A section of lighting cable had fallen into the waste bowl and electrocuted them when they dipped their hands into the water.

MANILA, May 16, (Reuter).—Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos has granted a temporary visitor's visa to General Kong Le, one-time commander-in-chief of the neutralist forces in Laos.

Presidential palace sources said the president's approval of Kong Le's alleged request to visit the Philippines was issued on recommendation of the Philippine foreign office.

MOSCOW, May 16, (DPA).—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and his Italian counterpart Amintore Fanfani, currently visiting the Soviet Union, Monday had an exchange of views on Soviet-Italian ties and a number of international problems. Tass reported.

MOSCOW, May 16, (Reuter).—Tractor drivers on state-run farms will receive bonuses worth 35 per cent of all the petrol they save, the Soviet government newspaper Pravda reported.

The new rule was introduced to increase the workers' incentive to save fuel, Izvestia said.

RAWALPINDI, May 16, (Reuter).—Yugoslavia's deputy secretary of state for foreign affairs, Miso Pavicevic, conferred with President Ayub Khan here yesterday and later discussed international issues with a foreign ministry representative.

Pavicevic is on the second day of an official visit to Pakistan. In the absence of Pakistani foreign minister Sharifuddin Pirzada who is visiting Japan, he had talks with S.M. Yusuf, secretary at the foreign ministry.

ADEN, May 16, (Reuter).—Four off-duty British soldiers were slightly wounded last night in a grenade explosion in the Crescent shopping area of Aden, police reported.

It was one of several grenade and small arms attacks made on the troops in various parts of Aden yesterday. There were no casualties in the other incidents.

### US Firm To Invest \$830 M In Greece

ATHENS, May 15, (Reuter).—The three-week old government of Premier Constantine Kollias last night announced its first big economic achievement—an agreement with Litton Industries of the United States for investment of \$830 million in Crete and western Peloponnese.

Minister of Economic Coordination Nicholas Makarezos said \$240 million will be invested in the first three years of the 12 years required to complete development programmes in the two areas.

A draft agreement was signed with the previous government in April 1966, but Litton withdrew in face of controversy in the Greek parliament.

Makarezos said last night the new government had secured better terms.

The new Greek government also announced last night that it is renouncing an eight-year-old agreement with Yugoslavia which allows free movement of citizens of the two countries living along the border.

It has proposed negotiations with Yugoslavia for a new traffic agreement.

A Foreign Ministry announcement said a note handed over here on Saturday informed Yugoslavia that the agreement would be abrogated from November 13.

"The agreement neither responded to the needs of today nor was it serving Greek interests," the announcement said.

Tanjug adds: the government of Greek Premier Kollias which on Saturday started publishing the names of the persons arrested by the military regime arrested or confined to the island of Gharos. They include prominent personalities from the cultural life and the trade union movement of Greece.

6,138 arrested including 235 women are confined on the island of Gharos.

The number of persons in the enquiry jails or of the new persons arrested have not been announced.

### Ghana

(Continued from page 2)  
any flanks open in trying to put Ghana's economy right and pave the way for a speedy return to constitutional democratic rule.

Since many of Nkrumah's propagandists are still about—and it is to the N.L.C.'s credit that it has so far resisted temptations to "crush" them—the government will have to pay more attention to local economic difficulties which agitators can exploit.

The immediate problem is that of unemployment. Nearly 80,000 people have been laid off since the Council took over power on February 24 last year.

The independent provincial daily, The Pioneer, said in an editorial: "Unemployment in the country is being ruthlessly exploited. Those who hate the N.L.C. shrug their shoulders and say, 'Ah, you claim we are corrupt and can't rule. But at least you were employed when we were in power. Anyway, all is not lost yet. We may come back to power earlier than people imagine.'"

Too much emphasis in government economic thinking has been put on Ghana's foreign debts. As soon as unemployment is mentioned, the long list of foreign debts is rolled out.

This, it must be said, is quite fair. But it would have been a good thing to tell some of Ghana's creditors that if Dr. Nkrumah had not been removed, the whole economy would have collapsed and they would not have got any money back.

Since the present government's good faith has been recognised, it must be helped to solve local economic problems instead of merely to reschedule the repayment of debts and shore up temporary balance of payments deficits.

It would be naive of the government to imagine that the armed forces are not affected by the public's attitude towards the government. It was the dissatisfaction felt by many that spilled over into the army and caused Nkrumah's downfall.

New labour-intensive projects are needed urgently to absorb the unemployed. The government cannot stay complacent over its good relations with Western creditors.

Another problem to which the government must pay more attention is that of corruption. The civil servants have hardly been touched by investigations into corrupt practices. Some are known to be richer than their emoluments would suggest.

The idea is growing that since army and police are civil service organisations, the army and police government is protecting corrupt civil servants or is in some way afraid of them.

General Kotoka's death was a high price to pay in any circumstances. It would be a mistake to let loose public fears solidify into more revolts.

The people have been shown their solidarity with the government by the enormously touching manner in which they mourned the murdered General.

Nearly a quarter of a million people lined Accra streets to watch him being taken to his last resting place. N.L.C. members showed their confidence in the public by walking behind the cortege. And they were right, for no incidents took place.

The government now has to use the renewed public sympathy to advantage. It must initiate dialogues with the people.

(GEMINI NEWS SERVICE)

### British Plane Avoids Spanish Airspace, Lands In Gibraltar

LONDON, May 16, (DPA).—A British European Airways civil aircraft with 83 people aboard landed in Gibraltar Monday, a few hours after the Spanish government's decree came into force banning foreign aircraft from overflying Spanish airspace.

According to reports reaching here, the Comet plane landed in Gibraltar without having to penetrate the restricted area.

Due to perfect weather conditions the pilot was able to fly within some two hundred metres of the restricted area.

Nevertheless several Sabre aircraft of the Spanish Air Force escorted the British plane at a certain distance and at various intervals.

The Madrid government decision to ban flights of all foreign civil and military aircraft in the area around Gibraltar is seen by London as chicanery.

When Spain announced the move in April, Britain protested by calling off the Spanish-British talks on Gibraltar which were to have started shortly afterwards.

With the tacit approval of the Foreign Office the British airline companies intended to maintain normal flights to Gibraltar even if some of the planes may have to be forced, when starting and landing in Gibraltar, to swerve out of the narrow air corridor into adjacent Spanish air space.

### China Tried To Stop Hanoi Peace Move, Says Malley

CHICAGO, May 16, (AP).—The Chicago Daily News said Monday that China attempted in January to persuade Hanoi not to go ahead with efforts to end the conflict in Vietnam.

Simon Malley, UN correspondent for the French Language Jeune Afrique and other African newspapers, quoted Premier Chou En-lai as saying in an interview that he warned the North Vietnamese they would be falling into a trap set by the Americans and the USSR if they proceeded with peace moves.

Despite this warning, Malley wrote in the second of a copyrighted series appearing in the Daily News, Hanoi did propose peace negotiations, which he said were rejected by the United States.

The Malley's series is based on talks he had with Chou during a recent visit to China.

Concerning the peace proposals, Malley said Chou told him a high-level North Vietnamese delegation had visited him in Peking to inform the Premier of Hanoi's intention to propose negotiation with the United States in exchange for a cessation of bombing.

Malley quoted Chou as saying that such a peace proposal would invite the United States to demand further concessions.

Later, the story said, when Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin visited London, he was persuaded by British Prime Minister Harold Wilson to relay to Hanoi an American proposal for mutual de-escalation.

Chou denounced the forwarding of the British proposals as "the latest act in this Soviet conspiracy against the Vietnamese people," Malley wrote.

Malley's account said the mutual de-escalation plan appeared again, under the sponsorship of U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, in March, when Thant met North Vietnamese representatives in Rangoon.

Chou analysed U Thant's plan, Malley wrote, as "merely a restatement of the Kosygin-Wilson proposal." Chou alleged the proposal actually originated with President Johnson.

"These so-called peace plans would have meant the practical surrender of the Vietnamese people," Malley quoted the Chinese Premier as saying.

"This idea of negotiations was pushed by the Soviet revisionists," Chou was quoted as saying. "In fact it may well have originated with them."

"But their aim was not to help the freedom fighters (Viet Cong) but to try to undermine and isolate them from their comrades in the North."

Malley quoted Chou as saying, "We were convinced that the United States would not accept the proposal because of their continued belief in the possibility of military victory."

In Washington, reports Reuter, officials said the State Department does not contemplate making any statement on Chou's reported remarks.

But U.S. officials made it clear, in comments on the Malley interview, that Chinese reaction to events in Vietnam remained a matter of high priority for the Johnson administration.

The U.S. would like to avoid direct Chinese involvement in the war.

Targets for bombers in North Vietnam have been carefully selected with this in view and pilots have been warned off an area 25 miles from the Chinese border in an effort to avoid the possibility of a

### Legal Battle Begins For Speck's Life

CHICAGO, May 16, (AP).—A legal battle that could reach the U.S. Supreme Court in an effort to save Richard Speck from the electric chair began Monday.

Speck, 25, was convicted of murder April 1 for the strangling and stabbing of eight nurses whose bodies were found July 14, 1966 strewn through four rooms of a townhouse on Chicago's South side.

Monday, the lean, tattooed Speck and his counselor public defender Gerhard Getty, were to appear before Judge Herbert C. Paschen to argue for a new trial and Speck's life.

The eight-week trial, drawn out by six weeks of jury selection, was held in nearby Peoria after Judge Paschen granted Getty's request for a change of location on the grounds that a fair and impartial jury could not be seated in Cook county.

Getty is also expected to press for a second trial on the point of appeal that the prosecution produced inflammatory evidence by showing the jury police photographs of the dead girls.

### Syria Demands More Royalties From Tapline Co.

DAMASCUS, May 16, (AP).—Syria Monday advanced "specific demands" for the transit royalties from the American-owned Trans Arabian Pipeline (Tapline) company, it was officially announced here.

The move was made in the third session of the three-week-old negotiations in Damascus between the ruling socialist government of Syria and Tapline which moves crude oil from the Arabian peninsula to the Mediterranean coast.

A government communique did not mention the size of the demanded increase in royalties for the passage of Tapline's pipeline across 80 miles (128 km) of Syrian territory.

It said however that at this meeting the Tapline side was handed a Syrian note which "specified the demanded royalty increase on a basis of fairness and carefully documented studies."

Under a 1952 agreement Syria has been averaging \$4 million annually in royalties from the American company, whose pipeline runs through Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria.

### Syria-Israel

(Continued from page 1)  
at a correspondents' luncheon May 11, U Thant described the recent increase of "El Fateh type of incidents" as "very deplorable" and menacing to the peace of the area. He pointed out the obligation of governments "to take every measure in their means to put an end to such activities."

On May 13, through a spokesman, the Secretary-General reiterated his "very serious concern" in connection with "reports emanating from Israel on contemplated use of force against Syria."

### Kabul Golf and Country Club

#### Family Bingo Party

At the new Club House  
(Building on left before crossing Kargha Dam)  
Friday May 19

1 o'clock: Picnic Lunch

Bring your own and enjoy the view from the terrace  
2 o'clock: Play bingo and win big cash prizes  
Invite all your friends.

### WANTED

International Pharmaceutical Company requires full-time medical representative (visitor) for Kabul. Must be young with science knowledge. Good prospects. Apply in person room 301 Spinzar Hotel from 5.30 p.m. to 7 p.m. on May 17/18.

### AWI PLANT FUER DIE ZUKUNFT

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BETRIEBSWIRTSCHAFTLICHE fuer unsere Betriebsueberwachung (Controller) Zum Aufgabengebiet gehoeren die Bearbeitung betriebswirtschaftlicher Fragen im Zusammenhang mit der Ueberwachung unserer Betriebsabteilungen, ferner allgemeine Wirtschaftlichkeitsberechnungen und Sonderuntersuchungen in allen Betriebsbereichen, Kostenanalysen, Produktions- und Finanzplanungen. In enger Zusammenarbeit mit der Arbeitsvorbereitung verantwortlich fuer die Kalkulation.

U Fundierte Kenntnisse im modernen Rechnungswesen werden vorausgesetzt, moeglichst auch Kenntnisse der Struktur eines mehrstufigen Industriebetriebes der Wollverarbeitung.

H EXPORTLEITER, mehrsprachig,

mindestens sicher in der Beherrschung der deutschen und englischen, moeglichst auch der franzoesischen Sprache. Unser neuer Mitarbeiter muss in der Lage sein, eine Exportabteilung nach Anweisungen selbststaendig aufzubauen und zu fuehren, wofuer ausgezeichnete fachliche Kenntnisse im Exportwesen Voraussetzung sind.

E EXPORTSACHBEARBEITER/INNEN. Mehrsprachig. Es werden benoetigt vor allem deutsch, englisch, franzoesisch, jedoch auch spanisch und portugiesisch. Kenntnisse im Export werden vorausgesetzt.

T MEHRSPRACHIGE SEKRETARINNEN, die in gleicher oder aehnlicher Position taetig gewesen sind.

E FLOTTE STENOTYPISTINNEN fuer unsere Korrespondenz in den Landessprachen und moeglichst auch in deutsch und englisch.

E LEITER DER ARBEITSVORBEREITUNG Der gesuchte Mitarbeiter muss die Arbeitsvorbereitung eines Unternehmens unserer Art mit Erfolg gefuehrt haben. Ihm stehen Mitarbeiter zur Verfuegung, die unter seiner Anleitung den weiteren Ausbau der bereits bestehenden Arbeitsvorbereitung durchfuehren sollen.

M WERKSTATTLEITER, der gleichzeitig die Betreuung unserer Dieselmotoren- und -anlagentechnik verantwortlich uebernimmt und entsprechender Fachmann sein muss.

R MEISTER UND MEISTERSTELLVERTRETER fuer unsere Betriebsabteilungen

B Spinnerei Wir werden die Qualitaet unserer Erzeugnisse planmaessig weiter steigern. Wir koennen daher nur erstklassige Fachleute einstellen.

E Weberei Nachweisbar muessen grossere Betriebsabteilungen mit Erfolg gefuehrt worden sein. Eine Bereitschaft zur Weiterfuhrung der Ausbildung unserer afghanischen Mitarbeiter sowie zu erforderlicher Nacharbeit mussvorliegen.

I Faerberei

T Ausruestung

E Bewerbungen mit vollstaendigen Unterlagen sind zu richten an: Afghanische Wollindustrie Ltd. (AWI), Kabul P.O.B. 312. Vorstellung nur nach vorheriger telefonischer Anmeldung ueber Telefon Nr. 23556, (Frau Alam).